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10 November 1983

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 471



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CHINA REPORT  
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GENERAL

BRIEFS

U.S. MISSILES REPORT--Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a report from Tokyo, editor in chief of PRAVDA Afanasyev said in an interview in Moscow with a KYODO reporter on 19 October that if the United States deploys new nuclear missiles in Western Europe as planned, the Soviet Union will probably increase the number of nuclear-powered submarines currently deployed near U.S. coasts. He said, "Pershing-II missiles can reach Soviet territory in 7 or 8 minutes. We would take some action so that (our) missiles too can reach U.S. territory within the same length of time." He said: If the intermediate nuclear force talks in Geneva between the United States and the Soviet Union fail and the United States deploys new Cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will have to deploy additional nuclear missiles in its allied countries. Afanasyev said: Deployment of the U.S. missiles may lead to suspension of the intermediate nuclear force talks in Geneva. However, the negotiations must be reopened eventually because the talks remain the only hope for solving this problem. He added: Under present conditions, the Soviet Union has no enthusiasm for the idea of holding a Soviet-U.S. summit. [Text] [OW230127 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1603 GMT 20 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/84

UNITED STATES

**WASHINGTON REJECTS NICARAGUAN PEACE PROPOSALS**

OW220911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government today rejected Nicaragua's proposals for peace in Central America and said it still regards the Contadora Group's "Document of Objectives" as the bench mark for negotiations.

However, Deputy State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said in a prepared statement that the U.S. is still reviewing the proposals.

Romberg indicated that for the time being, contacts between Nicaragua and the United States are "discussions" but not "negotiations."

"The appropriate forum" for negotiations on the issues of the region is the Contadora Group of nations--Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, he said.

The Nicaraguan peace initiative; including a draft Nicaragua-U.S. treaty, was presented to the U.S. Government by the visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann yesterday. The four-proposal package calls for a prohibition against the establishment of military bases in Central America, arms traffic between nations and activities aimed at overthrowing another government. It calls for an end to arms supply or other military assistance to either of the contending forces in the Salvadoran civil war.

The U.S. claims that it supports anti-government forces in Nicaragua because Managua has been providing arms to anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador.

The Nicaraguan move came as the U.S. House of Representatives voted to end U.S. covert aid to anti-government guerrillas in Nicaragua.

Deputy White House spokesman Larry Speakes said such an action "would have the effect of undermining the possibility that we can work out any satisfactory agreement with Nicaragua."

CSO: 4000/60

UNITED STATES

**U.S. NAVY TASK FORCE HEADING FOR GRENADA**

OW221201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A 10-ship task force carrying 1,900 Marines has been ordered to divert from a course to Lebanon and is heading toward Grenada, Pentagon sources said today.

The force, headed by the aircraft carrier "Independence", received new orders today from its position in the eastern Caribbean to be rerouted. This is a signal that the United States is "concerned for the safety of U.S. citizens" in Grenada, the sources said.

But they stressed that the task force will "swing by" off the coast of Grenada for the possible evacuation of Americans on the island and there are no intentions to land the Marines on the island, where the military overthrew the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 14.

A Pentagon spokesman declined to comment on the navy force movements but said that the group which departed from Norfolk, Virginia, is "currently doing routine naval operations in the Atlantic."

The task force left Norfolk, Virginia, October 19 with orders to proceed to Lebanon to relieve the 1,900 Marines ashore at the Beirut International Airport and aboard five ships off the Lebanese coast, the navy said.

CSO: 4000/60

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK, ETHIOPIA SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW240832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--A friendship and cooperation treaty between Korea and Ethiopia was signed here yesterday which stresses the right and freedom of every country to determine its own fate, safeguard its national independence and sovereignty and administer and exploit its own natural resources.

The treaty, signed by Korean President Kim Il-song and Ethiopian chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, said that both countries will uphold in international relations the principles set by the Nonaligned Movement and work to increase the role of the movement.

It also said that both countries will commit themselves to struggles for the demolition of the existing international economic order to make way for the establishment of a new and just one and strive to promote South-South cooperation.

A principle agreement on cooperation between the two countries in economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields was also signed on the same day.

Mengistu arrived here on October 17 for a good-will state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4000/63

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

XINHUA REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN GRENADA

U.S. Expresses Concern

OW220006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--The United States Thursday expressed "obvious concern" over the situation in Grenada following the killing of Maurice Bishop, prime minister of that country, according to Washington reports.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt said in a television interview that the U.S. is "obviously concerned about the situation." He noted that Bernard Coard, who is now in control of the Caribbean nation, has "very close ties" with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

It was reported that the National Security Council met yesterday to discuss the Grenadian situation, while Secretary of State George Shultz has also met with his aides to study Grenada's development. The State Department spokesman John Hughes revealed that Shultz has set up a special working group to follow the developments in that country. The group is watching Grenada "very closely", he said.

Caribbean Reaction on Coup

OW212207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Caribbean countries have reacted strongly against the military coup in Grenada in which its Prime Minister Bishop and three other ministers were killed.

Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga announced yesterday after an emergency cabinet meeting that his country is suspending diplomatic and trade ties with Grenada until it has a constitutional government. He called on Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leaders to expel Grenada from the regional organization.

Trinidad and Tobago earlier broke diplomatic relations with Grenada and took punitive travel and economic measures against the Grenada military regime.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams described Grenada's new leaders as "disgusting murderers and barbarians," saying he would never sit with these disgusting murderers at any CARICOM meetings.

Prime Minister John Compton of St Lucia said that trade unions should stop shiploads and air service to Grenada.

Guyana supported the proposal by Antigua and Barbuda to call a CARICOM foreign ministers meeting to discuss the situation in the island nation.

Venezuelan President Herrera Campins yesterday said he was shocked to learn of the deaths of Bishop and others.

Two regional organizations, the Caribbean Congress of Labor and the Conference of Churches have declared a boycott of Grenada.

Reports say the CARICOM heads will meet this weekend to discuss whether to expel Grenada from the organization and to call for a special UN meeting to condemn Grenada's military coup.

#### Grenadan Coup d'Etat

OW221104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--At least 15 people including women and children died in the bloody incident in Grenada Wednesday which killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said a statement of the new ruling revolutionary military council telexed to the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY today.

The statement blamed Bishop for the blood shed, which also cost the lives of three cabinet ministers and two union leaders, saying he was killed by soldiers when leading a group of his supporters in a march to army headquarters. But witnesses and relatives of the dead said Bishop was executed after his arrest.

The revolutionary military council headed by Army Commander Hudson Austin lifted its round-the-clock curfew for four hours Friday to allow people to buy food and other supplies for the weekend. The curfew will last until Monday night.

All the 16 members of the military council are army officers, including Grenadian ambassador to Cuba Liam Convou.

A spokesman for the military said all foreigners in Grenada are safe, adding the worries expressed by the U.S. State Department over the security of U.S. nationals in Grenada are unfounded.

He also said the Grenadian Army will not permit any military landings in Grenada on the pretext of such lies.

A U.S. Defense Department official was quoted by UPI to have said that 10 U.S. warships carrying 1,900 Marines were steaming toward waters near Grenada, but with "no intention" to stage a landing in that country.

### **Junta Policy Statement**

LD232055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1429 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--Grenada's ruling Revolution Military Council declared in a policy statement yesterday that it will continue to pursue an independent, nonaligned foreign policy, Western news agencies reported from Bridgetown, Barbados.

This was announced in a statement, the first official statement from the Military Council since it took power last week. The statement was read by Christopher Stroud, a member of the council in a broadcast over the "Free Grenada Radio."

The statement said that the council wished to see good relations continue with all those countries with whom Grenada has since established relations, and it would remain in the international organizations it has taken part in.

Efforts made recently to better relations with the United States will continue, said the statement.

It said the council will appoint within two weeks a cabinet which will ensure that "all social classes and interests in our country are represented."

On the domestic policy, the statement said that a policy of a "mixed economy with state, private and cooperative sectors is the correct one to ensure Grenada's most rapid development."

### **UK Destroyer Heading for Grenada**

OW240116 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] London, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--A British destroyer in the Caribbean is steaming toward Grenada in case British citizens have to be evacuated from the Caribbean island, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed in a military coup on October 19, the Defense Ministry said today.

The move came one day after the United States sent a flotilla with 1,900 Marines aboard into the area.

A British Defense Ministry spokesman said the despatch of the destroyer Antrim and its accompanying tanker Pearleaf from Cartagena on the Colombian coast was simply a precaution to safeguard British lives.

Caribbean leaders, meanwhile, were discussing in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago on what sanctions to be taken against Grenada.

CSO: 4000/64

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER OFFERS PEACE PROPOSAL

OW210029 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Nicaragua has presented to the U.S. Government what it terms "the first concrete proposal for peace in Central America put forward by anyone."

After he called on the U.S. State Department and offered the package yesterday, the visiting Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman said that "we are most anxious to receive the U.S. reaction to the proposed treaties, because that reaction will be a litmus test to see if the United States Government is really serious about peace, mutual respect for the sovereignty" of other nations in the hemisphere.

The same proposal has been presented to the Contadora countries--Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama--and other Central American countries.

The package includes two bilateral draft treaties, one between the United States and Nicaragua, and the other between Nicaragua and Honduras, a multi-lateral treaty involving Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and an agreement inviting all interested nations to participate in resolving the present conflict in El Salvador.

The proposals prohibit the establishment of military bases in Central America, arms traffic between nations, activities aimed at overthrowing the government of another country, and logistical support including training camps, by one country for anti-government forces in another.

About the civil war in El Salvador, Nicaragua agrees that there shall be no supply of arms or other military assistance rendered to either of the contending forces.

Nicaragua agrees, upon ratification of the proposed treaties, immediately to enter into negotiations with the other Central American nations and the United States on disarmament, foreign military advisors, and other social and economic problems in the region.

The proposal call on the United States and the rest of Central American to recognize "the inalienable right" of Nicaragua "to its independence and self-determination".

Nicaragua proposes that the four Contadora states be guarantors of the treaties. The treaties include mechanisms for on-site verification and of fines and penalties for any signatory nation that is found guilty of violating the sovereignty of another state.

The treaties have a five-year term each, and the accord on El Salvador would last until the cessation of the present conflict.

CSO: 4000/64

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

KISSINGER MEETS CENTRAL AMERICAN DISSIDENTS

OW230810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, 22 Oct (XINHUA)—Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. national bipartisan commission on Central America, met here privately with anti-government guerrilla leaders from El Salvador and Nicaragua.

He met late Friday with Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front, and on Saturday with Adolfo Calero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, one of the two major groups fighting against the Nicaraguan Government.

Ungo described his meeting with Kissinger as "useful", but accused the U.S. Government of "trying to buy time" for "military solution" to the Salvadoran civil war, saying that such a policy would fail.

The Salvadoran group said in a statement issued after the meeting that Kissinger was told of its "willingness to seek a political solution" to the Salvadoran conflict through negotiations between the parties involved.

Ungo said he hopes talks between the Salvadoran guerrillas and U.S. special envoy Richard Stone will continue.

The Nicaraguan guerrilla leader has been in Washington to seek continued U.S. support for his anti-Sandinista forces.

The U.S. Administration suffered a setback Thursday when the House of Representatives voted again to cut off its covert aid to these forces.

Kissinger, who Friday briefed President Reagan on the findings of the commission's recent week-long Central American trip, told reporters most members of the commission have the impression that the situation in the region "is graver than most of us had expected."

He warned of "an explosive situation" if the economic and social crises now felt by leaders on all sides in the region are not alleviated.

CSO: 4000/64

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

CANADIAN DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MISSILES--Ottawa, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--More than 40,000 Canadians poured into the streets yesterday to join the international day of disarmament. In Toronto, about 17,000 peaceful marchers filled downtown streets to voice their opposition to the testing of U.S. cruise missiles in Canada. Similar demonstrations took place in Ottawa, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton and other cities. But Canadian Defense Minister Jean-Jacques Blais said yesterday in Edmonton that the protest would do nothing to change Canada's decision to permit the testing of U.S. cruise missiles in Canada. [Text] [OW232138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 23 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/64

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC HOLDS EXHIBITION ON EDUCATION IN EUGENICS

HK110554 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0113 GMT 10 Oct 83

[*"Report by Dai Yaping [2071 0068 1627]: "Eugenics Education in China"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline"*]

[Text] At the eugenics exhibition now being held in Beijing, a narrator put forth a question to visitors in digression, saying: "Do you hope for a marriage between Jia Baoyu and Xue Baochia, or do you favor the wedding of Jia Baoyu and Lin Daiyu?"—a question related to the "Dream of the Red Chamber."

At this, the visitors were bewildered. Of course, it is very difficult to decide whether one is for the "perfect marriage of gold and jade," or admire the "pledge for love between wood and stone," but what has it to do with eugenics? The narrator could not help smiling, saying: "I am neither for a marriage between Jia and Xue, nor between Jia and Lin, because from the viewpoint of eugenics, in either case they would be marriages between close relatives."

The humorous explanation of the narrator and the exhibits rich in illustration both in pictures and words helped the visitors unknowingly to learn a lesson about eugenics.

This is the first time in history China has held such a large-scale exhibition on birth and eugenics. In recent years, the Chinese Government has made outstanding achievements in birth control. Qian Xinzhong, director of China's family planning commission, not long ago won the population prize awarded by the United Nations. However, China is not stopping there. She is beginning on the next step--striving to raise the quality of the population. The current exhibition held in Beijing can be said to be part of this arduous work.

There is a computer-controlled indicator of China's population in the exhibition hall. According to the deduction of the various scientific data of the third national census, a child is born in China every 3 seconds at present. Through the flashing figures, the visitors can see the speed of population increase in China, and will deepen their understanding of the need for family planning and eugenics.

In the process of reproduction, mankind has created new lives generation after generation, passing on deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)--a genetic substance. DNA also passes diseases on to the next generation. At present, there are over 3,000 human contagious diseases known, and "inborn imbecility" alone accounts for 1 to 2 percent of the world's population. The number of patients of this description in China cannot be smaller than this rate; they not only fail to take care of themselves in their daily life, but place heavy burdens on society. This far, China has not yet established complete regulations on eugenics. It is the bounder duty of society to practice humanism toward these patients.

In recent years, China has strengthened environmental protection, and has done much work in forbidding marriage between close relatives, promoting pre-marital physical checkups, providing consultation on heredity, and adopting remedial measures for patients suffering acquired [word indistinct].

Not long ago, two babies were born in China by artificial fertilization with frozen sperm, which can be said to be a trial in the prevention of hereditary diseases.

CSO: 4005/85

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING PRESS HAILS CONVOCATION OF TU CONGRESS

OW181315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Oct (XINHUA)--Leading newspapers in the Chinese capital frontpaged editorials greeting the convocation today of the tenth National Congress of Trade Unions.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY calls the congress "an event of major significance in the political life of the Chinese working people."

It calls on the workers to help the party and government quicken the pace of enterprise consolidation, improve management, reduce losses and strive for better economic results.

The editorial says the political quality and technical level of the workers as a whole fall short of the demand of the modernization program as most of the young workers have not received systematic education in communism and technology. It is necessary to equip them with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, intensify training in general cultural knowledge and technical skills and close the ranks between the workers and intellectuals. In this way, the Chinese working class will become a powerful contingent with lofty aspirations, high moral standards, rich cultural knowledge and a high sense of discipline, the editorial says.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY calls on the trade unions to protect the interests of the workers and combat bureaucracy which is harmful to production and the interests of the state.

The WORKERS' DAILY calls on the workers to take an active part in the struggle against economic offences and guard against ideological contamination. Facing the spread of unhealthy and even corrupt capitalist ideas, it says, the workers must take up the weapon of Marxism, criticize wrongdoing and oppose bourgeois liberalism.

The paper calls on all trade union organizations to become truly worker's organizations that are trusted and supported by the workers and a powerful link between the party and the workers.

The ECONOMIC DAILY calls on the working class to act as masters of the country and shoulder the tasks of making China a powerful, modern country.

For the present, it says, it is necessary to stress the communist attitude of being utterly devoted to the modernization drive. It calls on the workers to overcome such erroneous ideas as indulging in money seeking, laxity of discipline, dereliction of duty, extravagance and waste and seeking private gain at public expense.

CSO: 4000/61

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO: USE DENG'S WORKS AS IDEOLOGICAL GUIDE

HK181322 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Bingyuan [9792 4426 0337]: "The Ideological Guide for Building Socialist Spiritual Civilization--Notes on Reading 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping has scientifically summed up both positive and negative experiences in the socialist construction of our country. He has provided us with a number of valuable expositions on the building of socialist material civilization and a series of important guiding theories on the building of socialist spiritual civilization. To do well in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, we should conscientiously study and master important expositions contained in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintains that in the new period of the socialist modernization of our country, we should have definite goals of struggle and strategic guidelines. He points out: "We are building a socialist country which needs not only a high level of material civilization, but also a high level of spiritual civilization." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 326. Hereinafter, when passages are quoted from the "Works," only numbers of the pages concerned are mentioned.) In such a way, the building of a high level of material civilization and a high level of spiritual civilization is regarded as a great goal of socialist modernizations. A strategic guideline for grasping the two civilizations simultaneously has now been proposed. It is precisely under the guidance of such important guiding thought that the "Resolutions on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" has regarded the building of "a socialist power with a high level of democracy and civilization" as a goal of struggle in the new historical period of our party, and stressed that "socialism must have a high level of spiritual civilization." In this respect, Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "The fact that the content of a high level of democracy and civilization has been added to the formulation of our party's political line has made our presentation of the question more exhaustive than ever before." (p 240)

Some comrades thought that to promote socialist modernization, our doing well in economic construction is sufficient. They also believed that as long as a high level of material civilization has been developed, spiritual civilization

will be automatically ensured. Such views are obviously wrong. The socialist spiritual civilization is an important character of the socialist society and an important aspect of the social nature of socialism. Without developing socialist spiritual civilization, it is impossible to build a modernized socialist power. Furthermore, socialist spiritual civilization is not a by-product of the socialist material civilization. It will not automatically occur and develop. A high level of socialist spiritual civilization can be built only by relying on the party leadership and the efforts of the people throughout the country. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has attached importance to the party leadership over the building of the socialist spiritual civilization. He has time and again called on us to "attach importance to spiritual civilization." He stresses: "Although we have achieved good results in this respect, we should continue to grasp the work." (p 337)

What are the main contents of the socialist spiritual civilization? What are the basic requirements for the building of socialist spiritual civilization? The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has explained these questions explicitly. Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "The so-called spiritual civilization refers not only to education, science, and culture (they are absolutely needed), but also to communist ideology, ideal, faith, morality, discipline, revolutionary stand and principle, comradely relations between people, and so forth." (p 326) He also stresses that socialist spiritual civilization includes the aspects of culture and ideology. With regard to these two aspects, Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintains that "our main purpose in promoting socialist spiritual civilization is to ensure that our people of various nationalities will become people who have ideals, morals, and culture, and observe discipline." (p 363)

In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's views, we should foster communist ideals and carry forward communist spirit. Specifically speaking, we should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of "serving the people wholeheartedly," "being selfless," "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," "subordinating the individual to the organization," and "fearing neither hardship nor death." Comrade Deng Xiaoping also urges communists to vigorously propagate the communist revolutionary spirit and set a good example in spreading it to all people and youths, so that they will become the mainstays of the spiritual civilization of the PRC.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also attaches importance to the cultivation of the communist morality. To adhere to and carry forward communist ideas and morality, he enthusiastically shows concern for and promotes the activities of restoring and carrying forward the spirit of Lei Feng. He promptly discovers and criticizes the erroneous ideological trends in the society, which regards "money as everything." He points out that in a socialist society, the interests of the state, the collectives, and individuals are basically identical. He says: "All advanced elements, who are revolutionarily conscious, should sacrifice their own interests when necessary for the sake of the interests of the state and the collectives. We should propagate such lofty morality to all people and youths." (p 297)

Revolutionary discipline is closely connected with the communist ideology and morality. They are also an important content of the building of socialist spiritual civilization. To check the spread of the anarchical ideological trends, which are caused by the pernicious influence of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping reiterates the consistent organizational principle of the party: individual members are subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the CPC Central Committee. Only by subordinating the entire party to the CPC Central Committee can the party lead all party members and people throughout the country to strive for the great task of realizing the modernization. This is in the supreme interest of the party and the supreme interest of the people throughout the country as well. In addition, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stresses: "We should strengthen education on the discipline and legal system for all people in the party and government organs, army, enterprises, and schools. Those units which have not yet worked out rules and regulations concerning discipline, or have not improved these rules and regulations, should take prompt actions to work out, or improve them." He adds: "We should resolutely oppose and correct the phenomena of disregarding discipline and government and violating the legal system. Otherwise, we will never succeed in building socialism and realizing the four modernizations." (p 319) All this has fully shown that only by strengthening socialist and revolutionary discipline can we ensure the success of the socialist modernization.

With regard to the necessity of becoming people who have culture, Comrade Deng Xiaoping attaches importance to and elaborates the relevant ideas of Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong. He says: Lenin repeatedly stressed that workers must not forget even for a minute that they needed the strength of knowledge. Without knowledge, workers are unable to carry out their self defense. Only by acquiring knowledge can they have strength. This truth has further manifested its importance today. Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintains that we should do as Comrade Mao Zedong instructed. In other words, we should train workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, who have developed morally, intellectually, and physically. Comrade Deng Xiaoping repudiates the fallacies of the "gang of four," such as "we would rather have laborers who have no knowledge," "those who have more knowledge are more reactionary," and so forth. He demands that great efforts be exerted to eradicate the pernicious influence of the fallacies of the "gang of four." He particularly calls on the party cadres and youths to conscientiously study culture and theories and master modern science and technology. He has repeatedly reminded people that if we fail to grasp science and education, there will be no chance of success in the four modernizations. Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out: "The key to the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Without the modernization of science and technology, it is impossible to modernize agriculture, industry, and national defense. Without a rapid development of science and technology, it is impossible to ensure the rapid progress of the national economy." (p 83)

To respect scientific and cultural knowledge and develop science and culture, we should attach importance to talented personnel. Because our country was fettered by the "leftist" ideology and the mentality of small producers,

an erroneous idea of looking down upon education, science, and culture, and discriminating against intellectuals extensively prevailed in the party for a fairly long period of time. This has severely impeded the building of material and spiritual civilizations in our country. To counter such a state of affairs, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made a scientific analysis of the present situation of the Chinese intellectuals. He explicitly points out: "The overwhelming majority of them have become intellectuals of the working class and laboring people. Therefore, it is appropriate to say that they have become parts of the working class. The difference between them and physical laborers is only the difference of the division of labor in the society. Those who are engaged in physical and mental labor are both laborers of the socialist society." (p 86) Thus, the important position of intellectuals in our socialist society has been explicitly affirmed. This has laid a theoretical foundation for the formulation of the party's policy toward intellectuals.

To correctly bring the role of intellectuals into play, we should guide intellectuals so that they truly take the path of being both Red and expert. Comrade Deng Xiaoping maintains that if we fail to solve this problem, it is impossible to realize the four modernizations. He has made a scientific explanation on the concept of being Red and expert: "The question of serving whom is an important manifestation of world outlook. If a person loves our socialist motherland and voluntarily serves socialism and workers, peasants, and soldiers, we should say that he has initially established a proletarian world outlook. According to our political criterion, we should say that he has become Red rather than white. Our scientific undertaking is an important part of our socialist cause. If a person devotes himself to make contributions to the socialist scientific undertaking, no doubt this is a manifestation of his being expert. In a certain sense, we may also say that he is Red." (p 89) He adds: A person is white only when he is politically reactionary and opposes the party and socialism. Expert does not mean Red. However, when a person is Red, he must be expert no matter what trade he is engaged. If a person is not expert and knows nothing about his work, he will issue confused orders. This will hamper the interests of the people. We should say that such a person is not Red. All these scientific expositions made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping have clarified ideological confusion which occurred for many years with regard to the question of Red and expert. They have pointed out a correct orientation and path for training intellectuals and giving play to their role.

Opposing the corrosion of the capitalist ideology is an important struggle needed in the course of building socialist spiritual civilization. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly points out: While eradicating the residual influence of feudalism in the field of ideology and politics, we should on no account relax our efforts and neglect the struggle against the bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology. He says: "Due to the increase of international contacts in recent years, the phenomena of worshiping foreign things and fawning on foreign powers, which resulted from the decadent ideology and lifestyle of the bourgeoisie, have already occurred. More similar things will happen in future. This is an important problem which should be truly solved." (pp 296-297) He adds: "We should on no account turn our efforts of learning from certain technology and management experience of the capitalist society into an act of worshiping foreign capitalist countries. We must

not be corroded by capitalism. We must not lose our national pride and confidence in socialist China." (p 226) Over a period of time in the past, those pornographic, obscene, and ugly pictures, films, newspapers, and journals brought in from foreign countries corrupted our social values and corroded some of our youths and cadres. Comrade Deng Xiaoping paid particular attention to this matter. He maintained that if we let such pestilence spread unchecked, those weak-willed people would be morally and spiritually corrupted. He stressed: "Organizations at various levels should seriously pay attention to the problem and adopt resolute and effective measures to ban and destroy them. We must on no account let them continue to flow in." (p 298)

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has demanded that we use the weapon of the four basic principles to resolutely combat the bourgeois liberalization trends. He has shown great concern for the struggle against bourgeois liberalization carried out in the ideological, theoretical, literary, and artistic fields. He points out incisively: "The kernel of the bourgeois liberalization is opposing the party leadership. Without the party leadership, there will not be a socialist system." (p 346) We know that of the four basic principles, the most important point is to uphold the party leadership and socialist road. This is the focal and crucial point of our struggle against the bourgeois liberalization trends. We should defeat the bourgeois liberalization trends. Only thus can we ensure the success of the socialist modernization.

In a word, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theoretical principles, guidelines, and policies for the building of socialist spiritual civilization have enriched the theoretical treasure house of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They have provided us with powerful spiritual weapons for building a high level of socialist spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/85

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANS TO EXTEND AUDIO-VISUAL FACILITIES DISCUSSED

OW141138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Shijiazhuang, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--China will extend audio-visual facilities to all the institutions of higher learning, secondary schools and half of the middle and primary schools by the year 1990, according to a plan made at a week-long conference that closed here yesterday.

The conference was called by the Education Ministry.

Audio-visual education departments will be set up within the coming two years first in two or three normal universities and audio-visual courses will be given in half of the teachers colleges and schools.

Funds for this work will be raised gradually. Lantern slides, overhead projectors, film projectors, tape-recorders and video-recorders will be used in all the universities and colleges. Middle and primary schools will be equipped with such facilities as lantern slides, overhead projectors and tape-recorders.

Teaching materials and books for audio-visual education will be compiled and teaching films made.

International academic exchanges in audio-visual education will be held, according to the plan.

CSO: 4000/61

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY, STATE LEADERS CONGRATULATE YOUTH MAGAZINE

0W11111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 CMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--CHINESE YOUTH [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN], a monthly magazine that enjoys a readership of 2.5 million young people, celebrates its 60th anniversary this month.

To mark the occasion, some party and state leaders wrote letters or inscriptions to the magazine which came off the press today.

In his letter carried in the October issue, Nie Rongzhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, expressed the hope that the magazine would carry on its fine traditions and make greater efforts to educate youth in communism.

Wang Zhen, also member of the Political Bureau, called on young people to maintain the pioneering spirit and go wherever the country needs them. The veteran who pioneered the development of northwest China asked that his ashes be scattered over Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang after his death. He said he has been a faithful reader of the magazine since the 20's when he was a railway laborer in Changsha, Hunan Province.

In his article, Xu Deheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who participated in the May Fourth Movement of 1919, urged young people to regard the country's prosperity as their responsibility.

The October issue also carried congratulatory letters from party leaders Xu Xiangqian and Lu Dingyi.

CHINESE YOUTH started publication on October 20, 1923. Then the organ of the Chinese Socialist Youth League Central Committee, it was one of the most influential revolutionary publications bringing Marxism to the youth. Mao Zedong and Zhu De were among the contributors.

The contents of the present magazine range from regular columns like "Self-Study" and "The Stage and the Screen" to new items such as discussions on the value of life and articles on patriotism.

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PARTY LEADERS PRAISE YOUTH READING ACTIVITIES

OW130843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Members and alternate members of the 12th CPC Central Committee who attended the committee's 2d plenary session listened with interest to the reports and lectures given this evening by the "National Youth Reading Activities" lecture group at the quarters for the session's participants.

Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu, alternate members of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, met with the members of the lecture group. Song Renqiong said that youth reading activities are very good and should be popularized with all-out efforts. Through these activities, he said, young people will be educated in collectivism, patriotism, socialism, and communism. Hu Qili said: Man must have some spirit; without spirit, nothing can be accomplished. Through reading activities, the broad masses of youths will receive education and will be stimulated to display the spirit of exerting themselves to march forward and to become a new generation with ideals and moral quality, and will be well educated and capable of observing discipline. They will thus contribute to the program of the four modernizations. Hao Jianxiu also spoke, expressing the hope that members of this lecture group would encourage more young people to join these significant activities.

Among the youths giving lectures were grassroots CYL cadres and young workers from Shanghai, young technicians in Beijing, and fighters of PLA units stationed in Beijing. The title of their lectures today were: "The Self-Confidence of the Present-Day Chinese," "We Are all Descendants of the Dragon," "College Students and China," "The Reward for Death for the Country," and "The Footsteps of Zhang Haidi." Their lectures were warmly received by all.

CSO: 4005/85

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### YOUNG WORKERS PARTICIPATE IN READING DRIVE

OW151224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1158 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--About 10 million Chinese workers across the country, mostly young people, are devoting their leisure to read more books as the on-going reading drive is assuming a national dimension, according to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Workers reading guidance committees have been established in 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to cope with the expanding "read-to-reconstruct-China" activities.

The drive was first started in Shanghai, China's leading industrial city, in April last year, and now involves more than 400,000 workers. This is part of the efforts to educate the younger generation with patriotism and communism.

Encouraged by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and endorsed by the party Central Committee, the drive, described as "yet another indicator of the political progress workers are making while modernizing China," quickly spread to other provinces and cities across the country.

At present, about 300,000 workers in Beijing participate in reading activities, while more than 200,000 workers in Tianjin and a similar number in Shenyang, both major industrial centers in China, have taken to reading. The number of participants are increasing in other provinces, and cities.

The participant used to choose a book according to his own interest and needs, but the WORKERS' DAILY has recommended a list of 19 books covering literature, history, geography, basic Marxist theory, science and technology.

A young spinner in a Jinan textile factory used to excessive drinking and creating disturbances. [sentence as received] after reading "The Story of Zhang Haidi," she was deeply moved by the heroine, a paralized young woman who succeeded in becoming a translator by overcoming all sorts of difficulties. She said, "Reading a good book is like making a good friend. From now on, I'll become a good spinner and read more good books."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEN ZHAI BAO: CRITICISMS OF TWO LITERARY WORKS

HK181352 Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 105, 7 Oct 83 p 6

[Report: "Jirin Literature and Art Circles Criticize 'Li Li Yuan Shang Cao' ['Exuberant Grass on the Plain'] and 'Jue Qi De Shi Qun' ['Collection of Poems Suddenly Appearing'], With Introduction to Plot of 'Li Li Yuan Shang Cao'" -- "excerpted by Zhao Tiexin [6392 6993 0207]" ]

[Text] An introduction to the plot of the story "Li Li Yuan Shang Cao:" Shen Gongqiu was lieutenant general and commander of the former 25th army group of the 7th Army of the Kuomintang. Defeated in the Huai-Hai campaign, he tried to run away. Injured, he lost consciousness. He was discovered by a peasant woman, Du Yufeng, of the Fenghuang village. She secretly hid him in a cave normally used for sweet potatoes at her home, fetching him steamed rice and giving him medical treatment. Eighteen-year-old female fighter Su Yan of our army, wounded in battle, was also convalescing at Du Yufeng's home. While looking for something, she accidentally discovered Shen. At gunpoint, she forced the latter to surrender. But Shen also drew out a gun somewhere from his bosom. The two were poised to fight it out. Just at this moment, Du Yufeng appeared out of nowhere, thrusting herself between the two. As chance would have it, both guns went off at the same time, toppling the very person who had given the two shelter. As if they had forgotten that they were enemies, the two rushed forward, holding Du Yufeng. They sent Du to our field hospital. Because of Du Yufeng, "conscience-smitten" Shen was not prepared to escape. He also took off his Swiss watch and the diamond ring on his finger, which he placed under Du Yufeng's pillow.

Later, Shen Gongqiu was granted amnesty. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he was again treated as "a war prisoner" and as "rubbish." He was again sent back to the Fenghuang village. No one gave him shelter. It was again Du Yufeng who let him stay at her home. As chance would have it, Su Yan, the former female fighter, who had now become a prefectoral CPC committee secretary, was also sent to the Fenghuang village on the charge of being a "capitalist roader." The two were again thrown together within the courtyard of Du Yufeng's home. With "love and the power of normal human feelings," Du Yufeng turned the unpardonably wicked Shen Gongqiu into a person "full of normal human feelings." On the other hand, filled with "the mentality of a born leftist," Communist Party member Su Yan had only the "standpoint" of a

person "with a heart of stone." Su Yan's husband had been arrested and her son and daughter had no one to support them. Du Yufeng was also poverty-stricken and could do nothing for her. On learning this, Shen Gongqiu again handed over to Du Yufeng the Swiss watch and the diamond ring that Du Yufeng had returned to him, asking her to sell them for Su Yan's benefit.

Because Du Yufeng was so kind to Shen and Su, a "war prisoner" and "a capitalist roader," the higher levels began to suspect Du Yufeng despite her "Red roots" and "burgeoning branches." One day, "someone important" from the province had a talk with Shen in an attempt to get information out of him about Du Yufeng. Du Yufeng ended up being subjected to "the dictatorship of the masses." In order to save Du, Shen faked a diary. He wanted to sacrifice himself for her sake. His plan worked. He was thrown into jail. Du was released. Four years later, Shen was set free. He was once again sent back to the Fenghuang village for a spell of transformation. Su Yan at last rose to power. Late one night, Su Yan looked for Du Yufeng, bringing along her son. It turned out that Su Yan's son, a Qinghua University student, had participated in the Tiananmen incident and was being hunted down by the public security organ. Du hid the latter in a underground shelter. Not long after, Du herself was arrested. She had someone send a note to Shen, asking him to feed Su's son hidden in the underground shelter. Five and a half months later, Su Yan came all the way from Shanghai in her sedan of Shanghai brand to fetch her son. Near tears, she made her son "kowtow to Uncle Shen." His head hung low, Shen Gongqiu wanted to go away. But Su held his arm, saying: "Forgive me. I have been in revolution for half a century. Only now do I know...." They together went to see Du Yufeng. In jail, Du had suffered from a severe case of rheumaticism affecting her heart. At this time, she was in a critical condition. When she knew that Shen and Su had arrived, she managed to bring out from under her pillow a small paper pack. It turned out that wrapped inside was a shining yellow bullet. This bullet was extracted from her body in 1948. Both Su Yan and Shen Gongqiu could not tell which one of their two guns had discharged the bullet that hit Du Yufeng. As Du Yufeng died, Shen Gongqiu and Su Yan gave way to crying. They both felt that they themselves were the real culprits that had preyed upon the good.

When Shen Gongqiu was prepared to go back to work with the CPPCC, Su Yan handed over this bullet to him. Her purpose was to "let this ruthless bullet be forever buried in memory and not rear its head again in future life." (The above work, originally printed in XIN YUAN, No 2, 1982, is written by Zhang Xiaotian and excerpted by Xue Dong) [end introduction]

According to a 20 August JIRIN RIBAO report, the Jirin branch of the Chinese writers' association and the editorial department of the literary quarterly XIN YUAN jointly held on 15 August a discussion meeting criticizing the erroneous trends in the novelette "Li Li Yuan Shang Cao."

At the meeting, everyone seriously analyzed the theme of the novel, its background of the era, and the descriptions of its main figures. It was held that there were problems with it in three main aspects: 1) The novel ignores the causes, nature, class origins, and political ingredients of the Huai-Hai campaign and the "Cultural Revolution," pays no attention to justice and the

lack of it between two sides at war and the line between right and wrong, and throws to the winds the actual state of classes then in opposition and struggle. Instead, it uses abstract ideas, like a comparison between love and hate and a battle between feelings of hatred, to explain history. This not only covers up the truth of history but confuses right and wrong and has the effect of underrating the historical role of our party and the masses of people. 2) The descriptions of the figures in the work are products of his subjective thinking and inventions based on abstract ideas in order to highlight the concept of normal human feelings transcending classes and are seriously divorced from the era and the facts of life. They are therefore false. 3) The serious faults of the work are traceable not to artistic factors but to the writer's philosophical and creative thinking being divorced from basic Marxist theory and the principles of socialist literature. It distorts the facts of history and of life, creates false literary images, and highlights human nature transcending classes and people in abstract terms. It has an unfavorable effect on society.

Zhang Xiaotian [1728 4562 1131], author of the "Li Li Yuan Shang Cao," has expressed sincerity in accepting criticism. He is prepared to return to the scene of the Huai-Hai campaign to become deeply involved with life there, and is determined to come out with better works.

According to a 31 August JIRIN RIBAO report, the literary and art theory research institute under the Jirin provincial federation of literary and art circles and the literary society under the provincial social federation [sheng she lian 4164 4357 5114] jointly held from 20 to 24 August a discussion meeting with the participation of more than 60 literary and art theory workers to criticize the erroneous trends in the work "Jue Qi De Shi Qun."

The meeting participants held that in regard to certain fundamental problems relating to literary and art theory, this article runs counter to the socialist literary and art of the Marxist-Leninist road and to the Mao Zedong Thought stand and viewpoint. For example, it calls for equating the creation of poems and songs with "self expression" and even for putting forth "viewpoints out of harmony with the mainstream of society," and so on. The article also blindly worships and preaches Western bourgeois art theory. This is an article with serious mistakes. Its appearance is a reflection of trends toward bourgeois liberalization in the field of literary and art theory.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out that "Jue Qi De Shi Qun" negates our classic poems and songs and folk songs that have a long history, negates the poetic style of a generation created under the guidance of the "talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art," and negates the spirit of realism and the traditions in our poems and songs. This attitude toward problems of politics and art is based on the ideological foundation of doubting and negating everything. This is nothing but an outstanding characteristic of Western modernist thinking, that is, "opposition to traditions" and a switchover to "self." The author's artistic idea of taking such stuff as new poems is very wrong. In his attempt to replace our socialist literature with Western modernist literature, the author disregards the current state of literature and art, presents young poets and a number of middle-aged poets as "keen

"advocates" of modernist literature, and willfully adds to the thrust of the so-called sudden rise of a collection of poems, or "Jus Qi De Shi Qun." This not only erroneously underestimates the situation on our literary and art front but also distorts the creative thinking on the part of most of the poets.

At the discussion meeting, Xu Jingya [1775 2417 0068], author of the "Jus Qi De Shi Qun," spoke on two occasions and made self-criticisms, expressing his willingness to return to the orbit of socialist literature and art.

CSO: 4005/85

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVING QUALITY OF LITERATURE

HK171043 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Oct 83 p 7

[Article by Feng Mu [7458 3668]: "The Question of Improving Ideological and Artistic Quality in Literary and Art Creation"--from the article entitled "On the Nature of Socialist Literature and Art and Improvement of the Ideological and Artistic Quality of Works," which will be published in WENYI YANJIU [LITERARY AND ARTISTIC RESEARCH], No 10]

[Text] At the First Session of the Sixth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said that the central task on the cultural and artistic front was to continuously improve the quality of spiritual products. In improving the ideological and artistic quality of literary and artistic works, what urgent problems must be solved? In this regard, I put forth some views below for discussion.

First, some people hold that the focus of the development and upgrading of creation is the form of works. I can hardly agree to this view, because it violates the laws of literary and artistic creation. It is unlikely that literature can be upgraded without a continuous improvement and enrichment of the form of works. However, it is unrealistic to say that the form of works is of primary and decisive importance. Some works are splendid and new in form, but their content cannot stand the test of history. Writers who want to improve the ideological and artistic quality of their works and want to achieve progress and breakthroughs in their works must first continuously improve their own ability to understand, analyze, sum up and reflect the facts of real life. Those writers or artists who want to understand deeply and concretely the arising, development, and resolving of the extremely complicated and profound contradictions of real life must have keen thinking and a rich knowledge of real life, which cannot be divorced from their own real life and artistic experience, or, more importantly, from the guidance of an advanced world outlook and social outlook. These questions cannot be resolved merely by renewal of form or introduction of new forms. To sum up, the questions of real life and ideology are of crucial importance in improving the ideological and artistic quality of literary and artistic works.

Some writers say that they can write works precisely because they never study theory, and that they will not be able to write anything if they study theory. I think this is an illogical and superficial view. People who never

study theory may also have their own outlook on the world, society, or even morality. However, their outlook on these things cannot possibly be profound or correct. We should not feel dignified for disliking or not studying theory. Consider all the great writers in the world, including some writers of the older generation whom we respect, such as Lu Xun, Guo Moruo, Mao Dun, Ba Jin, Lao She, Cao Yu, and so on. Some of them embraced socialism and the Marxist-Leninist ideology at a very early time. Some of them are not theorists, but definitely do not slight theory. Lu Xun said he cooked his own flesh with the fire of Marxism-Leninism. He avidly read Marxist works and used them to analyze himself and social phenomena. Guo Moruo was a Marxist historian with a deep understanding of theory. Taine said: "A scientist without philosophical thinking is merely like a workman doing unskilled work. An artist without philosophical thinking is merely like an actor who lives for entertaining others." Great foreign writers and artists also pay attention to theory.

With regard to world outlook and moral accomplishment, a writer should stand in a high position at the forefront of society. He must not stand in a low position at the rear. Some works are very irksome and ungraceful, usually because the writers do not attain a lofty realm of thought and are content with viewing life from life's lower plane and from a very narrow angle. I make this point not because I advocate "setting forth the theme in the first place." Some writers now express this idea in another way, namely, "setting forth the concept in the first place." It is incorrect in literary creation to set forth a theme or a concept in the first place. In normal literary creation, to determine in the first place the political ideology or concept to be embodied in a work before looking for characters and inventing a story with its relevant figures would finally lead to failure. The theme, ideology, or concept embodied in a work should not be explicitly stated. To state explicitly the theme or ideology like giving a speech would not help produce artistic effects or help attain the expected educational aim. The ideology in a work should only be reflected in vivid images so that the readers are inspired and influenced unconsciously and in a natural way. Engels stressed that the more covert the inclination of a work, the better. Does this argument mean that a work should not have a clear-cut ideological content? Of course not. It only objects to those instructive conceptualized or simplistic ideological works. Recently, I was very glad to read several stories written by Comrade Deng Gang, a worker-writer of Dalian. I cannot say that this young writer has attained a high degree of maturity. However, judging from some published works of his, he has embarked on a correct path. He exhibits originality and has his own artistic pursuits. I think that, aside from studying and self-cultivation, his achievement is mainly due to his relatively rich real life experience. He has the experience of being a worker and living in rural villages and towns. He also has the unusual experience of being a "brave mariner." His ideological realm is rather broad. I think "The Enchanting Sea" is a charming work. It does not impatiently try to teach the reader by means of some "theme" or "concept," such as the so-called "generation gap" question, though the writer might have thought of this question in his creation. The two characters in the story differ in ideology and real life experience, and have vastly different sentiments. Sharp contradictions arise between them. However, tempered by the turbulent current of life, they begin to understand each other despite the contradictions, and

thereby also further understand themselves. Through this understanding, they discover each other's fine qualities and finally embark on the road of helping, supporting, and encouraging each other. This central idea is perhaps not a profound one. However, it provokes deep thought. The moving ideas in the story cannot be clearly expressed by a simple exposition of general principles. Therefore, objecting to "setting forth the theme in the first place" does not imply a negation of a high ideological plane for writers. Instead, it means that this high ideological plane should not remain at the level of verbal expression or statement of general principles, but should be thoroughly embodied in the observation and expression of real life. Only thus can one create artistic images rich in ideological content.

Second, to continuously improve the standard of creation, writers and artists should develop a habit of continuously enriching real life experience and conducting artistic exploration. I find that for some talented young writers, after they have written some good works, the flavor of life in their subsequent works continues to fade, so that one feels that their resources are being exhausted, and that they start writing some works not because they are stimulated or inspired by life, but because they are driven by some "desire" for writing. People feel that their works are often a patchwork of fragmentary images of life. They are not writing novels but are inventing stories. Their works do not look like fruits of concrete thinking, but only appear to be crude handicraft products. A serious writer should invariably have his own objectives, which can only be based on his own experience of life. People who have not fought in a war will have difficulties in writing about war. Under certain circumstances, they may also write some satisfactory works. However, such works are invariably not as convincing and moving as images and descriptions which germinate out of real life experience. Of course, aside from increasing real life experience, we must become increasingly better armed artistically. One is conservative or even foolish if one refuses to take as reference, and learn from, all artistic treasures, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, as well as the good points of all modern schools which are useful to us in demonstrating how to reflect real life. We do not completely negate the "modern schools." We merely disagree with indiscriminately assimilating entire systems of their world outlook and artistic outlook in taking them as our reference, and disagree with replacing Marxism by existentialism, social Darwinism or Freudianism, or even replacing collectivism and communism by individualism or egoism. Of course, we also do not advocate assimilating as treasures those things in modern literature and art which violate artistic laws. To quicken the development of our literature, we must vigorously learn all outstanding, healthy and new methods and skills in the world which help us more skillfully reflect real life. The policy of objecting to taking those things as our reference is a foolish one, but we also disagree with behaving as if drinking a poisonous fluid to quench a thirst. We must digest all the new materials in the world which are nutritious to us, but should not be eaten up by foreign things. Some young comrades do not have an adequate theoretical accomplishment and have not read a great deal. Therefore, they are easily eaten up by foreign things. Should this phenomenon not arouse our attention and watchfulness?

Third, no one should deny that our creation is rapidly developing. It is not compatible with objective reality to say that our creation is not developing toward prosperity. It is also beyond doubt that the main stream of our creation is good. However, over a recent period, a very distinct characteristic of our socialist literature and art, namely, relevance to our times, has been declining and weakening to some extent among a minority of writers and in a minority of works. This is probably also an undeniable fact. With the so-called "safety coefficient" in mind, some writers would rather skirt round contradictions and seek a safe path of writing, so that a considerable number of works reflecting life in the old times have appeared. Some of these works are as brilliant as pearls, but some others have obvious tints of outmoded things; they look like old mandarin jackets that have been discovered at the bottom of a chest. For a certain period over the past several years, the simplistic or conceptualized way of writing greatly decreased after the turning of chaos into order and the criticism of the ultra-leftist literary and artistic viewpoints of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company. However, over the past one or two years, the phenomenon of creating works which are like diagrammatic explanation and which simply serve to propagate some political concepts and slogans has gained ground, particularly in the area of television plays. This is a symptom of the ideological trend in creation of viewing literature and art simply as something for serving politics. In a minority of works, we can discover a tendency of departing from socialism and our revolutionary tradition, or even of negating class analysis, confounding right and wrong with regard to classes, distorting the history of revolution, and vilifying the people's daily life. To strive for a wide publication of their works, a minority of writers always go after vulgar interests to satisfy the needs of certain readers whose standard is low. The habit of casually creating nonsensical works is still developing. The phenomenon of divorcing oneself from the masses and from reality and acting blindly, as well as copying foreign works and presenting them in disguised forms is also not resisted as it should be. Some comrades even propagate the viewpoint that if one's works are to be handed down to future generations without being quickly eliminated, one can only take the path of departing far from politics. This is not some new idea. In the past, some people had propagated the "theory of interval" and "theory of ample departure." There is some rational element in the "theory of interval." For example, some major historical incidents involve some extremely acute and complicated real life phenomena about which precise judgments and conclusions can be formulated only after a certain period of time. Some real life phenomena can be precisely summed up and reflected, and from them good works can arise, only after sober recollection and in-depth analysis. However, the so-called interval refers to the fact that the development from the occurrence of real life struggle in its natural form to the creation of literary and artistic works in conceptual form entails a relatively time-consuming processs of observation and preparation, that is, it entails a relatively long time interval. It does not mean that writers should be divorced from actual struggle in life. If one departs very far from politics and the real life of struggle, without showing concern and without making observations or preparations, then, even if a very long time interval is allowed, one will not create good works which reflect real life in depth. If far from politics, one will inevitably depart far from the people. Therefore, to upgrade creation and cause creation to flourish, we must continue to wage a struggle against

various kinds of incorrect tendencies in thinking and creation. We do not agree to the idea that literature and art should be subordinated to politics. However, we can now see a phenomenon on the other extreme, that of consciously skirting round and departing from politics. Some individual comrades have even summed up this phenomenon as turning one's back on reality and turning one's face to one's inner self. These writers' fields of vision on life continue to narrow and their political zeal continues to fade. I think that political zeal is very important to a writer. Without it, one's works cannot reflect the spirit of the relevant times no matter whether they are about contemporary life or past life.

Fourth, the question of developing a national spirit and catering to the masses. Some people have recently written articles which openly negate the argument of developing a national spirit and catering to the masses. This obviously violates the basic guiding principle of establishing a domain of socialist literature and art with Chinese characteristics.

While we must continuously assimilate wholesome nutrition from the West, we must also continuously carry forward our national traditions and styles. Without national characteristics, our literary works basically cannot enter the world. Some comrades think that the principal reason why our contemporary works are not acknowledged by the West is that we do not follow the "new trends" of "world literature;" for example, we do not vigorously develop the stream-of-consciousness school, the fantasy school, the abstractionist school and so on, in China. However, some foreign friends I met said out of good-will that if China's works merely follow the old path that the West has trodden and merely follow on the heels of the West, China's works will never be acknowledged by the world. China's works in the area of stream of consciousness will never surpass those of James Joyce. Actually, such schools, with their methods, have become outdated abroad. Writers in the West also continue to change. The so-called "modern schools" perhaps include a few dozen different schools which differ considerably in ideology and artistic features. Nevertheless, among the works which were written by outstanding American, European and Latin American writers and which we have read, no matter what new methods have been employed in writing them, most of them have two common characteristics in their keynote: first, they basically are not yet completely divorced from realism; and second, they exhibit strong and pronounced national styles. Without giving expression to national characteristics, Gabriel Garcia Marquez could not have become a globally recognized great writer. Therefore, we must adhere to the path of developing a national spirit, which is not tantamount to nationalism, xenophobia, or adopting a closed-door policy. National characteristics must continue to develop, just as realism is also continuously developing. We must learn from outstanding writers of the West, particularly Western European ones living in the 19th century. We must learn from their works and their invaluable experience. From them, we must learn how to understand, analyze, reflect and affect real life, and how to portray typical characters. This will not cause any problems. If we are skeptical about this point, we will become advocates of the "quintessence of Chinese culture." However, on the other hand, we must value our own ancient national cultural traditions, respect the main stream of new literature since the "May 4 Movement," and value the enormous success we have achieved since the presentation

of "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," and since the founding of the PRC. Although some foreign scholars despise, underestimate, and obliterate the success of our contemporary literature, we must never underestimate ourselves. Over the past several years, I have read some foreign works and have visited the United States, Japan and some European countries, with a consequent strengthening of my confidence. I think in terms of artistic achievement, the standard of China's contemporary literature, particularly in the area of medium-length novels, short stories and reportage, does not differ greatly from the world standard. Why is it that many of our outstanding works are not yet known by the world? It is because our work has been inadequate, and it is also probably due to some people's arrogance and prejudice. Some people reject and resist our literary works on the pretext that they exhibit some excessively strong tendencies. Actually, the works of many European and American writers, particularly the more outstanding ones, do exhibit obvious ideological tendencies. They have not yet had a good knowledge of our works. In this regard, we must do a great deal of work in reviewing books and cultural exchange. We are surprised to find that very few American writers know something about contemporary Chinese works. Some American writers have never even heard of Lu Xun, Mao Dun and Ba Jin. In comparison, we know much more about them. On the basis of this knowledge, we can say that we are able to create literary works which will be recognized all over the world and to succeed in scaling the heights of human literature. In this regard, we must be ambitious and confident, but we must also be modest. I believe that by the end of this century, while we will succeed in quadrupling our output level, we will also similarly achieve corresponding success in our socialist literary and artistic undertaking. We believe that our spiritual civilization will advance hand in hand with our material civilization. Our hopes are placed on those outstanding writers and artists who are active elements in the literary arena, and on the vast numbers of young writers and artists who have just begun to embark on the path of literary and artistic creation but have already established a correct orientation and firm determination.

If we hold higher the banner of socialist literature and art and steadfastly advance along the path of catering to the masses and developing a national spirit, our literary and artistic undertakings will have extremely bright prospects.

CSO: 4005/85

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDITOR URGES WRITERS TO ADOPT CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

OW131143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Feng Mu, editor-in-chief of the literary gazette WENYI BAO, calls for developing socialist literature and art with Chinese characteristics in the October issue of the literary monthly.

Feng Mu, also vice-chairman of the Chinese Writers' Association, says the arguments raised by some writers and critics tend to blur the nature of socialist literature. Some favor replacing revolutionary realism, which has been the tradition in Chinese socialist literature since the founding of the People's Republic, with the modernism of the West.

He says adhering to the principles of socialist literature and art will make literature and art better serve socialism and the people and solve the basic theoretical questions involved.

In his article entitled "My Understanding of the Issues in Socialist Literature and Art," Feng Mu discusses basic characteristics.

He says that the hallmark of socialist literature and art is to take communist ideology as the core.

Revolutionary realism, or revolutionary realism combined with revolutionary romanticism should be adhered to and developed. While revolutionary realism should be taken as the basis, all artistic methods and techniques which reflect social progress should be accepted. Feng calls this "artistic freedom with a common goal" and he adds that writers and artists have full freedom to choose and use various methods of artistic creation. The diversity of forms and methods will help socialist literature and art flourish.

Another characteristic of socialist literature and art he says is the hundred flowers policy that allows a wide spectrum of themes, genre and styles. "We are eager to see works brimming with revolutionary feelings," creative works that can in some way help educate people, and even works which are purely for entertainment should also be seen as part of socialist literature and art.

He notes that socialist literature and art should be inspiring and critical. But its critical role should not be exaggerated nor taken as its only function.

The national literary and art tradition should be inherited and developed. Socialist literature and art does not reject what comes from the outside world, the editor-in-chief said. But writers and artists should not blindly copy and imitate things foreign.

CSO: 4000/61

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCHOLARS DISAGREE ON HUI NATIONAL ORIGINS

OW131235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Yinchuan, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Many scholars attending a seven-day seminar here on the history of China's Hui Nationality disagreed with the widely held opinion that the Huis were descended mainly from the Arabs and that Arabic was their common language.

The Huis, they said, developed from a variety of peoples including, for instance, those of central Asia.

The seminar, the first on Hui history ever held in China, is being attended by 107 scholars and experts from all over the country. Apart from the origin and formation of China's Hui Nationality, they discussed such topics as relations between the Hui Nationality and Islamism, its relations with China's other nationalities, the stages of social and historical development of the Huis and how to appraise prominent figures and events in the history of the Hui Nationality.

Discussions are being held on a proposal to compile a multi-volume history of the Hui Nationality. The proposal was put forward by Prof. Bai Shouyi, leading compiler of "an outline history of China" and author of many works on the history of the Hui Nationality and the history of Islamism in China.

Different views emerged on the origin of China's Hui Nationality. Some scholars said it developed from centuries of intermingling of Persian and Arab merchants who came to China in the Tang (618-907) and Song Dynasty (960-1279), with the various peoples of central Asia, north of the Cong Ridges (an ancient name for the Pamirs and other mountain ranges west of the Kunlun and Karakorum Mountains, mainly Hindu Kush in Afghanistan). Part of the development was also from Arabs and Persians who moved eastward during the 13th century, and intermarried with Mongolians, Uygurs and Hans. Others said that the ancestors of the Hui's included the descendants of the Huihe (Ouigour) who lived in Kashgar, an area east of the Cong ridges and were converted to Islamism in the mid-tenth century. The peoples of central Asia, from whom the Huis are mainly descended, are those who spoke Turkic, some scholars said. A few participants at the seminar held that the Hui's had Malay and Philippine ancestors.

All scholars held that the Hui Nationality and Islamism had a great influence on the formation of the nationality.

The Hui nationality, with a population of seven million, is the third largest in China, next to Han and Zhuang. They live in many parts of the country, but are still concentrated in the northwest, in Ningxia, Gansu, Xinjiang, and Qinghai as well as in Henan, Hebei and Yunnan provinces. Studies on the Hui Nationality have been popular among scholars in recent years. More than 20 works on their history, literature, religion and customs have been published.

CSO: 4000/61

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PEASANT EDUCATION FORUM--From 17 to 25 September, the Ministry of Education held a forum in Urumqi on peasant education in the provinces and autonomous regions in the southwest and northwest of China. The forum was attended by approximately 30 comrades of the education departments and bureaus of 10 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, including Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Nei Monggol, and Xinjiang, and comrades of the education departments of some prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and counties who are responsible for worker-peasant education. At the forum, representatives of all provinces and autonomous regions reported the current situation in conducting peasant education and their future plans. At the beginning of the forum, Ba Dai, regional CPC committee standing committee member, attended and met with the representatives. [Summary] [HK130927 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/85

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S PREFECTURE FULFILLS POLICY ON TAIWAN PEOPLE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Fujian's Jinjiang Prefecture Fulfills Policy on Taiwan Compatriots"]

[Text] In accordance with the party policy, the departments concerned of Jinjiang prefecture investigated and handled one by one the requests of the Taiwan compatriots and their family members for fulfillment of the policy [on Taiwan compatriots]. By the middle third of August, the policy was carried out on 800 persons, basically winning the "satisfaction" of the leadership, the Taiwan compatriots and their family members, and the masses.

In implementing the spirit of the Party Central Committee's notices and instructions on fulfilling the policy on Taiwan compatriots and their family members, the prefecture gave attention to purging the "leftwing" influence. The major problems were personally handled by the leaders, with the close coordination of the departments concerned, thereby relatively promptly solving the fairly difficult problems. A Taiwan compatriot in Quanzhou city, for instance, was originally sent to Dehua for rustication, but no work was assigned her for a long time because of her Taiwan connections. In implementing the policy, the Dehua county party committee assigned her to the grain station, and subsequently, in consideration of her family relations, transferred her back to Quanzhou. Hearing of the transfer, her father in Taiwan, who once held an important post in Taiwan, wrote a letter to thank the department concerned. In Jinjiang county, the house of an individual who had gone to Taiwan was seized and his assets confiscated. When his son returned from Hong Kong and requested solution, the county party committee, pursuant to the party's policy, actively contacted all sides concerned, solved the issue in 4 days, helped him repair the house and paid him compensation, according to market price, for the assets which had been confiscated and auctioned. After returning to Hong Kong, the son wrote to express his sincere gratitude and his resolve to contribute his strengths to the unification of the fatherland and the welfare of his hometown.

In fulfilling the policy, the prefecture gave attention to properly performing ideological work on the Taiwan compatriots and their family members, eliminated the old grievances and enhanced enthusiasm. The father of an elementary school teacher in Quanzhou, for instance, once served at an important post with the Kuomintang. During political movements in the past, the school teacher was criticized and struggled against for corresponding with relatives in Taiwan and punished by having a major demerit recorded against her. After reinvestigation, the unit concerned, while rescinding the punishment and rehabilitating her, also patiently and painstakingly explained to her the historical reasons for the unjust and wrong cases, thereby enabling her to lay down the load on her mind, actively perform educational work and win the title of superior teacher and instructor. She voluntarily launched correspondence work with Taiwan and sought to persuade her parents to return for a visit.

The Jinjiang prefectoral party committee held a work conference from 9 to 15 August on matters relating to the further fulfillment of the policy. It was attended by the leading comrades of provincial and prefectoral departments concerned and representatives from the prefecture, counties and key communes, totaling close to 200 persons.

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CSO: 4005/32

EAST REGION

**LEADERS URGED TO MAKE ASSIGNMENTS ACCORDING TO ABILITY**

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Article by Chen Yin [7115 5593]: "Suit Personnel Training to Employment"]

[Text] When discussing the training of propaganda personnel recently, a leading comrade of the Party Central Committee pointed out the necessity to train personnel of two categories: "Those with organizational and leadership abilities and those with professional skills. Generally speaking, those of the first category are the all-round personnel among the propaganda cadres and those of the second category the specialists, and neither are dispensable." "In terms of the specialists, as long as they are of one heart and one mind with the party and truly skilled, one must not, on ground of their indifference to the overall situation, give them no serious attention and overlook the full development of their intelligence and wisdom."

Though the subject under discussion was propaganda personnel, it is applicable to personnel training and employment in other fields and departments. It reminds me of the poem "Casual Mood" written by Gu Sixie in the Qing dynasty: "The fine horse can withstand dangers, but it cannot compare with the ox in plowing the field; the sturdy cart can carry weight, but it cannot compare with the boat in crossing water. Brushing aside the strong points to dwell on the shortcomings, a wise man has difficulty planning. Training must be geared to suitability; excessive demands must be avoided." The poem conforms to dialectics, pointing out that the key to making the proper personnel assignment is to avoid "excessive demands." In order to "know the subordinates and assign them duties commensurate with their abilities" and "make full use of their talents," the leaders must have a certain understanding capacity and ideological level.

Generally speaking, our leading cadres have a relatively strong dedication and sense of responsibility; therefore, they are fairly careful in making assignments. This is correct. However, if they do not raise their

understanding capacity and ideological level, they will often become overcritical. Naturally there must be clear standards in discerning talents and making assignments, but excessive stringency will be a departure from reality. Each person has his strong points and shortcomings. Using one's own strong points to measure the shortcomings of others or asking for perfection will inevitably lead to one-sidedness. In his "Collected Works," famous prime minister Lu Zan of the Tang dynasty declared: "By making use of the strong points to offset the shortcomings, no man on earth will not be employed! By dwelling on the shortcomings and brushing aside the strong points, no man on earth will not be discarded." It is hoped that our leading cadres will face reality, earnestly develop the strong points and avoid the shortcomings, make assignments according to the talent, properly employ the "all-round" and the "specialized," and fully activate the enthusiasm of the personnel in building the four modernizations and making the country strong and prosperous. These constitute the main criterion to test the dedication and sense of responsibility of the leaders.

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CSO: 4005/32

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI CPPCC EXPEDITES RETURN OF SEIZED ASSETS

Shanghai XINMIN WANBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Article: "Shanghai CPPCC Inspects Implementation of United Front Policy"]

[Text] The sixth Shanghai municipal CPPCC held its fourth chairmen's conference in the forenoon today to hear reports of the inspection group on the implementation of the united front policy, examine the progress throughout the city, uncover the current major problems and properly perform the assistance and supervision work.

Presided by municipal CPPCC chairman Li Guohao [2621 0948 6275], the conference was attended by vice chairmen Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350], Song Richang [1345 2480 2490], Yang Shifa [2799 1102 3127], Jing Renqiu [7231 0117 4428], Lu Yudao [4151 0060 6670], Zhao Chaogou [6392 6389 2845], Xu Yifang [1776 0110 2658], Tang Junyuan [0781 0689 6678] and Wu Wenqi [0702 2429 4388].

The other day, the committee members of the municipal CPPCC severally inspected the return of seized cultural relics, books and handicraft articles; office buildings, churches and temples of religious organizations, democratic parties and industrial and commercial associations; private houses. Disregarding the scorching sun, many old and infirm committee members went to the basic level, interviewed the people, clarified the actual conditions, held forums and consultations with the confiscated units, residents and parties concerned, and sped up the progress of returning the assets.

Everyone expressed satisfaction over the implementation of the united front policy. The people's governments of the various levels and the units concerned handled the implementation as a major matter and the results were fairly obvious. Jingan district was an area where the tasks of returning the private houses were the heaviest, and the private houses returned in the district constituted 20 percent of that of the whole city. The chief of the district personally took charge, progressed according to

plan, and guaranteed to the municipal CPPCC inspection group the following: Except six units [which have to be withheld] because of the heads of household, all private houses confiscated by the government will be returned within the year; the "three-oversea" private houses taken over by the workers in the district will be basically solved within the year and concluded in the first half of next year; all houses seized during the "Cultural Revolution" by means of the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" will be returned within a time limit.

Nevertheless, it was also discovered during the inspection that certain large units follow departmentalism, ignore the policy provisions of the Party Central Committee which have been repeated over and over again, arbitrarily dwell on their difficulties, and resort to all means to delay the return. The municipal CPPCC hopes that they will rectify their attitude and hasten the progress.

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CSO: 4005/32

## NORTHEAST REGION

### LI LIAN'S ARTICLE ON SELECTION OF SUCCESSORS

SK061217 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 pp 1, 4

[Article by Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, "Successful Selection of Successors Is the Greatest Task of the Organizational Line"--on his understanding of "The Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping"]

[Excerpts] The issue concerning cadres and in particular, the selection of successors are the core of the organizational line. This is an important guiding ideology which runs through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." At present, to meet the demand of building up the ranks of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent, and in line with the spirit of the CPC Central Committee concerning the organizational reform, we are selecting and promoting a large number of excellent young and middle-aged cadres to various levels of leading bodies. The fact that people of talent come forth in large numbers shows that there is no lack of successors to carry on our cause which will certainly grow and flourish.

The ideological, political and organizational lines are closely linked as one. The ideological line is a foundation for defining the political line. Failing to solve the problem in the ideological line; it is impossible to formulate a correct political line; and even if a correct political line has been formulated, it cannot be implemented. If we have correct ideological and political lines but still have problems in the organizational line, there will be no reliable guarantee for implementing the ideological and political lines, for enjoying a long period of order and stability and for realizing the four modernizations. Therefore, after the 3rd plenary session of the 11 CPC Central Committee had defined the party's ideological and political lines for the new stage, Comrade Deng Xiaoping raised the problem on the organizational line in a timely manner. He said: "Now that the political line has been determined, it should be implemented by someone. The problem in this regard is what kind of people to implement it, for instance, the people who agree to, disagree to or remain neutral to the party's political line, because different people will bring different results. In terms of this, the problem of the kind of people to succeed the cause has arisen." This is a matter of crucial importance raised at the critical moment as our country enters a new stage.

At present, many veteran cadres who had suffered a lot during the 10 years of internal disorder have returned in succession to their original work posts or are holding the posts equivalent to their original ones, through the implementation of policies and the redressing of unjust, false and wrong verdicts. Such people are working arduously and happily and try every means to make up for the time lost during the period ruled by Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four." Undoubtedly, this is commendable. However, they give insufficient consideration to the question of how various levels of leading bodies can meet the demands of the four modernizations, lack understanding of the importance and urgency of the selection of successors, have the idea of "carrying on the cause in natural manner," and do not clearly understand what requirements are needed in selecting successors. If we ignore the cadre problem which has arisen during the great historic transitional period and fail to solve the problem in a timely and correct manner, then the party's political line cannot be implemented, still less of carried on forever. [as received]

The organizational line should ensure the implementation of the political line and should also define the principles and qualifications for cadres. The current central task of the party is to lead the people across the country in fulfilling the four modernizations. This is a great beginning to battle against nature and to march towards the modernization of science and technology, and thus our task is very arduous. To this end, leading cadres must be equipped with a certain level of culture and knowledge, must understand and apply modern natural science, social science and scientific management, must be familiar with and proficient in the vocational work of their own fields so as to become experts of their own fields.

However, owing to the historical reason and to the influence of the "leftist" ideas, the tendencies of arranging positions according to the record of service and discriminating knowledge and intellectuals have existed for a long time. As a result, various levels of leading bodies have such problems as excessive staff members, old age, the cultural level and lack of professionally competent cadres. This sharply contradicts the demands of the four modernizations and seriously hampers the constant progress of our work. In view of this situation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping stressed the necessity to respect knowledge and intellectuals, to regard intellectuals as a part of the working class and to give priority to intellectuals in promoting excellent young and middle-aged cadres.

In the current reorganization of the leading bodies of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, a total of six intellectuals around the age of 50 have been promoted from institutes of higher learning, scientific research units and grassroots enterprises.

How to give full play to the specialities and strong points of intellectuals after they have been promoted to the party and government leading bodies and how to enable them to truly assume the heavy task of leading the four modernizations are a new matter which merits our conscientious study. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "We should organize all leading bodies in line with the demands of specialities, give full play to the role of persons with specialities and

lead the large number of the masses toward study and work in line with the demands of specialities." At present, it is necessary to enhance our understanding and unify our thinking in the following three aspects.

1. The issue concerning the ability of organizational management. While selecting intellectuals to leading bodies, attention should be paid to selecting those who have the ability to manage organizations or those who have great potential of leading capacity. Attention should also be paid to finding out all-round persons from those who have special skills or knowledge and giving full scope to their strong points to make up for their weakness so as to use them in accordance with their aptitude and make the best possible use of them. This is completely necessary. However, we must make clear the kind of organizational management capacity needed to develop the current four modernizations. The key for the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. After shifting the focus of the party's work, much work should be done to study and handle the new situations and new problems arisen in the four modernizations and, in particular, in the sphere of science and technology. But the leading and managerial methods which we are accustomed to or [are] familiar with still remain at the levels of the 1960's, the 1950's or the wartime. While observing and handling problems, we frequently cannot break away from the yoke of old points of view and outmoded ideas. While solving scientific and technological problems, we are even at our wit's end. This is far from meeting the demands of the modernization drive.

2. The issue concerning experiences gained from practice. Some people maintain that most intellectuals engage in educational and scientific research work and thus lack practical experiences. This is a lopsided view. The practice covers substantial and extensive content and all activities of transforming society and nature are practical activities. Of course, when intellectuals enter leading bodies for the first time, they lack experiences in administrative management and mass work and thus a period for studying, becoming familiar with and adapting themselves to administrative management and mass work is needed. However, we should not compare our strong points with others' weak points. We should not only acknowledge our own experiences, but also respect others. We should make the best possible use of the people with various kinds of experiences in line with the needs of the four modernizations so as to enable all of them to give play to their strong points and to help make up one another's deficiencies in the same leading body.

3. The issue of understanding the role of intellectuals played in leading bodies. That intellectuals are promoted to leading bodies is neither to embellish nor to attain the higher authorities' demands on the proportion of intellectuals in leading bodies. This is totally to meet the needs of the four modernizations and for the basic interests of the state and nationality. After intellectuals enter leading bodies, they will not only open up a new situation in proportions of intellectuals to leading bodies, but also bring a new mode of thinking and work into leading bodies. This means that they will use modern scientific knowledge and the scientific mode of modernized large-scale production to change our thinking and leading methods for engaging in small-scale production and handicraft industry which we have been accustomed to for a long time. They will also basically affect and lead the

leading body as a whole in keeping abreast of the new work and study in line with the demands of the modernization drive. To this end, we, the comrades who have not received higher education in the past and lack professional knowledge but who have been engaged in leading work for a long time, should study from intellectuals open-mindedly, should be brave to do away with the old thinking and set up the new and should not force intellectuals to completely adapt themselves to our outmoded thinking and method of work. If we refuse to do so, then the original significance for promoting intellectuals to leading bodies will be lost and we will undoubtedly turn back to the original way. Obviously, this runs counter to the demands of building up the ranks of cadres who are more revolutionary, younger, better educated and professionally more competent.

Success or failure in selecting successors hinges on the veteran comrades who have been engaged in revolutionary work in leading posts for many years. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out many times: "Veteran cadres should regard the selection and training of young and middle-aged cadres as a primary and solemn duty." "At present, we should measure whether or not veteran comrades are up to the standards of party members and cadres by their selection of qualified successors." In particular, we, the veteran comrades who still remain in the forefront of the leading bodies, should fully understand our important duty in fulfilling this strategic task. On the one hand, we should adhere to the cadre line of appointing people according to their political integrity and ability, go deep to the masses to select talented people, actively and voluntarily look for, train and recommend qualified successors and prepare for relinquishing, our posts in favor of comrades who are young and better qualified. On the other hand, we should set an example in implementing the democratic centralism in the leading bodies and attend to passing on experiences, giving help and setting an example in training new hands. So long as we adhere to the principle raised by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in regard to the cooperation of old and new and succession of the new to the old, take the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation as an example, select worthy persons and assign them to leading posts and act without any selfish considerations, we can certainly bring up a new better generation of talented persons and can ensure that there is no lack of successors to our cause and our cause will be handed down from generation to generation.

CSO: 4005/86

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HARBIN OFFICIAL STRESSES ORDINARY EDUCATION

SK270323 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 26 October, at the Ordinary Educational Work Conference sponsored by the Harbin City CPC Committee and the city people's government, Wang Zhao, secretary of the city CPC committee, stressed: We must pay as much attention to the ordinary educational work as to the key construction projects. He also set forth the current tasks for the ordinary educational work.

Comrade Wang Zhao pointed out in his speech: At present, a new situation in which all fronts support and show concern over the educational work prevails in Harbin City. However, in the course of viewing the good situation on the educational front, we should also notice the problems and deficiency in this regard. First, in the sphere of leading works, the idea of stressing on production and neglecting education has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. And in the sphere of practical work, the educational work has not yet been listed as an important strategic matter. Second, the guiding ideology in running schools has not been completely straightened out and the problem of one-sidedly seeking to have a large proportion of their students enter higher schools has not yet been totally corrected. Third, among the existing ranks of primary and middle school teachers, a considerable number of them are in low quality. Fourth, the rate of two-shift system is still very high in Harbin City and the teaching conditions are still very poor. Such situations are more serious in rural areas. These problems all hamper the improvement of the quality of the ordinary education. Therefore, we must pay great attention to solving them.

Comrade Wang Zhao stressed in his speech: Achieving success in running the ordinary education is where the Harbin City's prosperity lies. We should pay as much attention to the ordinary education as to the key construction projects. We should be resolute in running the education well at the cost of developing fewer items of other work. We should proceed from the long-term interests of the state and the people and be concerned with and attach importance to the development of the ordinary educational undertakings.

CSO: 4005/86

## NORTHEAST REGION

### JILIN PLANS TO ELECT GRASSROOTS CONGRESS DEPUTIES

SK260658 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] The Provincial Electoral Work Conference sponsored by the Provincial Electoral Committee opened on 22 October and concluded this afternoon. The conference made arrangements for electing term-shifting deputies at county and township levels and convening county and township people's congresses.

The conference pointed out: According to the Constitution and the organic law of the local people's congresses and local people's governments, the ninth people's congresses at the level of county, city, district, commune, township, minority township, and town throughout the province will have expired by the end of 1983. This requires us to complete the electoral work of term-shifting deputies by the end of this year. The conference also put forward the following tasks for the upcoming electoral work:

The electoral work of townships, including minority townships and towns, for the people's congress deputies should be completely carried out before the spring farming of 1984. Meanwhile, these townships and towns should convene their people's congresses. Those who have not completed their electoral work by the given date are only allowed to delay their electoral work fulfillment within the first half of 1984.

Localities that have completed the establishment of a township people's government and that have not elected their term-shifting deputies should carry out their electoral work in this regard in line with the date mentioned above. They should not delay their electoral work until the spring farming of 1984. Localities that have begun or will begin the establishment of township people's government should integrate their township establishment with their work to elect term-shifting congress deputies.

The electoral work of counties, cities, and districts for people's congress deputies should be carried out by the end of 1983. Those whose conditions are not ripe must still complete their electoral work before the spring farming of 1984. Meanwhile, they should complete the convocation of the 1st session of the 10th county, city, and district people's congresses.

To lighten the burden of time and workload, the township establishment and the electoral work for people's congress deputies at the two levels may be carried out simultaneously.

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING ANTICRIME STRUGGLE--The work conference on dealing severe blows to serious economic criminal activities in the economic field sponsored by the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee concluded in Shenyang today. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and secretary of its Discipline Inspection Commission, spoke to urge all party committees to conscientiously resolve the two issues in the current struggle: eliminating as soon as possible the dead angles in the provincial and city party and government organs and their subordinating large and medium-sized enterprises and establishments and dealing stricter and quicker blows at serious economic criminals. Comrade Xu Shaofu said: serious economic criminal activities, as other criminal offenses in society, are an important manifestation of class struggle in the socialist condition. Party committees at all levels should strengthen leadership over this work, improve leading organs, and staff them with competent personnel. They should enforce discipline strictly, never be soft-hearted and tolerant, and should grasp the work earnestly. The conference lasted for 4 days. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

JILIN SELF-EDUCATION EXAMINATION--The provincial meeting on the college equivalency examinations for self-taught students ended on 9 October in Dehui County, Jilin Province. The meeting defined that beginning in mid-January 1984, the province will hold college equivalency examinations for self-taught students. The subjects covered by the examinations will be political economics, philosophy, the history of the Chinese Communist Party, and five other specialties. In the first half of the year, the provincial committee for guiding such examinations designated the Jilin University, the Dongbei Teachers' University, and the Jilin Financial Trade College as the units in charge of such examinations. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Oct 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--After a 7-day session, the third enlarged standing committee meeting of the fifth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, was concluded on 10 October. The main agenda of this meeting was to relay the guidelines of the second standing committee meeting of the sixth National CPPCC Committee, and to discuss ways to further study the selected works of Deng Xiaoping, to deal blows to serious criminal offenses, and to popularize general education. Li Jianbai, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended the meeting. Standing committee members of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and

responsible persons of various city and county CPPCC committees, some 150 persons in all, attended the meeting. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83 SK]

HEILONGJIANG POPULARIZES ELEMENTARY EDUCATION--Suihua Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province scored achievements in popularizing elementary education in 1983. Compared with 1979, the number of school-age children entering school rose from 92 to 97 percent and the attendance rate rose from 94 to 97.1 percent. At present, 1 county, 12 communes, and 906 brigades in Suihua Prefecture have universalized elementary education. There are 202 vocational schools in the countryside with 333 specialized courses. The number of students studying in these schools now accounts for 30 percent of the total number of students studying in regular middle schools. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 83 SK]

MUDANJIANG CITY TO MUNICIPALIZE COUNTIES--With the approval of the State Council, Mudanjiang Prefecture and Mudanjiang City were officially incorporated today to establish a leading organ characterized by the municipalization of counties. The new Mudanjiang City has Hailin, Linkou, Ningan, Muling, Dongning, Hulin, and Mishan Counties under its jurisdiction. Suifenhe City, originally under the jurisdiction of the province, is placed under the jurisdiction of Mudanjiang City. Jidong County is placed under the jurisdiction of Jixi City. The new leading body of the Mudanjiang City Party committee has been organized after being approved by the provincial party committee. (Ba Feng) is appointed secretary of the city party committee. The average age of the new leading body members is 49.3 years. More than 41 percent of them have a college-level education. [Text] [SK150106 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/86

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TWO FORUMS 'ATTACK' PRC; LETTER SENT TO ZHAO

HK240518 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Oct 83 p 16

[Text] China came under heavy attack yesterday in two separate forums.

A group of recent immigrants from China expressed its opposition to the "self-rule" arrangement for the post-1997 Hong Kong advocated by Peking.

"We do not oppose the idea if it means genuine self-rule, but we fear it would be a replica of the 'reign behind the curtain' by Peking," a spokesman said.

In its debut press conference, the eight-member group released a strongly-worded statement condemning communist rule in China and blaming the economic downfall here on Peking's repeated announcements that China would recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong after 1997.

The group also said time was not ripe for the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future.

"Hong Kong should only return to its motherland after unification of the mainland and Taiwan," the spokesman said.

The group consists of doctors, engineers, writers, musicians and businessmen.

"It doesn't matter whether it is communism, capitalism or any other 'ism'-- anything that provides people with freedom and happiness is good ideology," he said.

In another forum, supporters of the jailed Liu Shaoqiang (30) renewed their efforts to seek a full explanation of Liu's arrest and conviction.

A letter addressed to the Chinese premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, and the Supreme People's Court demanded full details of the trial records to be made public and the immediate release of Liu.

Liu was held in December 1981 after visiting relatives of two prominent Chinese dissidents in Canton. Since then, his family and friends have been campaigning without success for his freedom.

The mystery was unravelled two months ago in a letter sent by the Canton Intermediate Court to the Chinese University students' union dated August 10.

"We doubt whether Liu has undergone a 'public trial' as described in the reply given by the Canton Intermediate People's Court," a spokesman for the committee for the Rescue of Liu Shangqin said in a press conference yesterday.

If it had been a public trial, the court papers should be made accessible to the public.

The committee also wants publication of the process of investigation leading to the arrest of Liu, the prosecution's case in court and the verdict.

The reply letter did not reveal substantial or reasonable evidence, the spokesman said.

Liu was a graduate of the University of Hong Kong and his involvement in politics began as early as 1975 when he started the New Youth Study Society.

He expressed views on the 1997 issue, among other things, condemning British colonial rule.

Liu sided with the labour class and conducted many study programmes for the workers on socialism and China.

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**DATE FILMED**

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